



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Canada the position of the Federal Government differs essentially from the position of the Federal Government in the United States. As the author says, "the possession by the Federal Government of the veto power over provincial legislation is one of those special features of the Constitution of the Dominion which distinguishes it from the Constitution of the United States of America." Elsewhere the author explains that in the British North America Act are not contained our familiar provisions as to eminent domain, bills of attainder, *ex post facto* laws, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts. All these diversities, and other points of interest, may be found in paragraphs 12, 24, 31-33, and 51-53, and on pages 30-44, 84-85, 101, 125, 230, 394, 417, and 742-758. These references will enable any one to gain from the book a quick perception of the peculiarities of the Canadian system, from the point of view of the United States. The necessary documents, including the British North America Act, 1867, are given in an appendix, and on pages 787-791 may be found sections 91 and 92, which are the principal passages of that Act which show the respective powers of the Dominion and of the Provinces.

Although a commentary on the British North America Act, 1867, unlike a commentary on the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, cannot cite many cases from the United States and cannot much resemble a commentary on our own Constitution, nevertheless this volume should attract attention in the United States, since it is a lawyer-like piece of work and serves excellently the desirable end of presenting clearly the governmental system of neighbors with whom our relations are constantly growing more intimate.

NATIONAL SUPREMACY: TREATY POWER *v.* STATE POWER. By Edward S. Corwin. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1913. pp. viii, 321.

There are so few books dealing with the border-land between International Law and Constitutional Law that this volume must be welcomed. Near the beginning (p. 8) the author draws clearly the distinction between holding that a treaty is "legally binding upon the United States as a person at International Law" and holding that it is "legally binding upon all individuals and things subject to the jurisdiction of the United States." The discussion of this distinction is presented so well as to arouse an expectation that the whole volume may be a useful contribution. Yet the remainder of the volume is principally devoted to familiar generalities and almost equally familiar quotations from judicial opinions; and when the author does deal with concrete problems, as in the instance of the Japanese difficulties in California (Chapter VIII), the discussion is inadequate and unconvincing.

PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Intended for the Use of Students in Conveyancing. By the late Joshua Williams. The Seventeenth Edition, by his son, T. Cyprian Williams. Toronto: The Carswell Company. 1913.

The treatises on the Law of Real Property and on the Law of Personal Property by that master of the Common Law, the late Mr. Joshua Williams, as edited by his accomplished son, have for their accuracy, lucidity, and felicity of expression won the despairing admiration of legal text-writers. The present edition sustains the reputation of its predecessors.

The mass of Victorian legislation affecting the Law of Personal Property is great, and has of course to be taken account of by Mr. Williams. Many pages of this edition have, therefore, no direct application on America, but there is much besides that has a real and lasting value here.

J. C. G.